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Priority Rights Claim Supplement: Complete

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Patent Application [Accepted]

April 19, 1972

To Yukio MIYAKE, Commissioner of the Japanese Patent Office

1. Title of the Invention Cleaning Device For Printing Cylinders

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Formal Examination 47-071719

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## Specification

### 1. (Title of the Invention)

#### Cleaning Device For Printing Cylinders

### 2. (Claims)

A device for cleaning the printing cylinder of an offset copying machine, characterized in that said device comprises a container having an inner chamber communicating with the outside via a single narrow opening through which passes a section of a roll of ribbon-shaped detergent material soaked in a solvent contained inside said chamber, the outer end of said roll being wound onto a spindle movable between a standby position adjacent to the outlet of said opening and an operating position in which the spindle is coupled to a drive member, and means for effecting and maintaining contact of the section of detergent material between said spindle and said opening with the surface of the printing cylinder when the spindle is disposed in said operating position.

### 3. (Detailed Description of the Invention)

[01] The present invention relates to a device for cleaning the printing cylinder of an offset copying machine.

[02] As is already well known, offset copying machines comprise a printing cylinder provided with rubberized cloth, on which printed characters recorded in ink are transferred from the matrices to copy sheets. At the end of a series of copies made from a single matrix, the printing cylinder must have the ink removed in order to prepare it as well as possible for the execution of the next series of copies from another matrix. This cleaning can be either performed

manually (e.g., using a cotton wad soaked with solvent) or mechanically using inadequate means. The major problem with mechanical means is that the solvent, with which the paper or other ribbon-shaped detergent material (stretched between rollers upstream or downstream from the area of contact with the printing cylinder) is soaked, slowly evaporates. This renders the cleaning action ineffective or, at the very least, prolongs it for such an excessive length of time that the detergent material is rapidly used up. (Among other things, if the section of detergent material involved in a single cleaning operation is long, the ink has no time to dry before reaching the downstream rollers, so that it ends up contaminating them and making even more frequent cleaning necessary.)

[03] The purpose of the present invention is to provide a device for cleaning the printing cylinder of an offset copying machine. This device overcomes the problem mentioned above (solvent evaporation) so as to maintain permanently efficient and rapid cleaning action, to minimize consumption of detergent material, and to obviate the need for frequent cleaning of the rollers or other mechanisms with which the detergent material comes into contact after removing the ink from the printing cylinder.

[04] In view of this purpose, the present invention is a device characterized in that it comprises a container having an inner chamber communicating with the outside via a single narrow opening through which passes a section of a roll of ribbon-shaped detergent material soaked in a solvent contained inside said chamber, the outer end of said roll being wound onto a spindle movable between a standby position adjacent to the outlet of said opening and an operating position in which the spindle is coupled to a drive member, and means for effecting and maintaining contact of the section of detergent material between said spindle and said opening with the surface of the printing cylinder when the spindle is disposed in said operating position.

[05] Because the inner chamber of the container communicates with the outside only through a narrow opening almost wholly occupied by the section of detergent material emerging from the container, the evaporation of the solvent is very limited or zero. This is especially so when the spindle is left in the standby position. Thus, the detergent material can be maintained without loss of properties, and rapid and efficient cleaning can be performed each time using only a small section of material. This method achieves considerable saving of detergent material and, at the same time, allows the removed ink to dry completely before reaching the pull mechanisms, thereby avoiding the nuisance of periodically cleaning these mechanisms. Moreover, the section of ribbon in contact with the cylinder is constantly renewed, ensuring complete and rapid cleaning of the cylinder. The appropriate pull rollers can be used to ensure a constant feed rate for the ribbon, while the spindle on which the ribbon is wound can be driven by friction drive means able to compensate for variations in diameter.

[06] Typical examples of devices of the present invention will now be explained in detail with reference to the drawings.

[07] The device shown in the drawings comprises two fixed side walls 1, two pairs of overhanging pins 2 and 3 protruding from the fixed side walls 1, and two side panels 4 hooked to the overhanging pins 2 and 3, provided with locking levers 5 pivoted at pivot point 6 and with retaining springs 7 (FIG 1 and FIG 4). The two panels 4 fixed to each other by three rods 8, 9 and 10, rotatably support a roller 11, and two movable side panels (FIG 1 and FIG 3) engage the outer ends of the panels 4. Each of these side panels has a protruding block 13 on which acts one of two finger members 14 connected to a common shaft 15. The common shaft 15 is able to rotate reciprocally by means of an electromagnet 16 (FIG 1). The magnet 16 is described and illustrated in Italian Patent Application No. 26935A/71 (filed July 15, 1971) by the same applicant as for the present invention. Moreover, each of the panels 12 has two cavities 17 and 18 for insertion of the two hooking pins 22 on a

replacement cartridge 23. (These are locked by means of a lever 19 pivoted at pivot point 20 and fixed to the panel 12 with pressure provided by a retaining spring 21.) The cartridge 23 includes a container 24. The container 24 comprises an omega-shaped tubular casing 25 providing a certain amount of elasticity and two end caps 26 (FIG 2 and FIG 8). Pins 22 protrude in pairs from the two end caps 26 (FIG 7). The inside of the container 24 defines a cylindrical chamber, which communicates with the outside via a narrow opening 27. A ribbon of wet paper 28 emerges from the opening 27. The paper 28 unwinds from a roll freely housed inside the container 24 and is wound onto a spindle 30 (stopped by the two ends caps of the container 24) movable between the standby position (FIG 7 and FIG 8) and the operating position (FIG 2). The spindle 30 is supported by two end supports 31 and 32, one of which is axially movable in a fixed block 33 against the action of a spring 34 shown in FIG 6, and the other of which is axially movable in a fixed block 35 against the action of a spring 36 and rotatable about its own axis due to the effect of drive transmitted through a friction member 37 and a gear 38 shown in FIG 6. When the spindle 30 is in the operating position shown in FIG 2, the ribbon 28, passing from the roll 29 to the spindle 30 where it forms a new roll 39, rests against the lower turned-up lip of the casing 25 and then passes between the roller 11 and an idle roller 40. The ends of the idle roller 40 pass through eyelets 61 in the panels 12 and are rotatably supported by a pair of brackets 41 (FIG 2, FIG 3). Each bracket 41 is movable in the direction of the juncture between the axes of the rollers 11 and 40 under the guidance of two eyelets 42 (engaged with roller 11) and 43 (engaged with roller 40), and against the action of the spring 44. The spring 44 holds the brackets 44 in the position shown in FIG 2, and the position corresponds to the engagement of rollers 11 and 40.

[08] The device shown in the drawings is finally completed by a drive assembly comprising (FIG 1, FIG 4 and FIG 5) a gear 45 fixed to the axis of the printing cylinder 46 so as to be able to rotate with the cylinder (the cylinder being driven using an ordinary means), an electromagnetic friction member

47 periodically controllable by an electromagnet 16, and a series or idle gears 43-59, with gears 57 and 38 being connected respectively to the roller 11 and to the spindle 30 when positioned as shown in FIG 2.

[09] The device shown in the drawings operates in the following manner.

[10] If the electromagnetic friction member 47 and the electromagnet 16 are simultaneously activated when the spindle 30 is in the operating position shown in FIG 2, the spindle 30 and the roller 11 are rotated, and the panels 12 are rotated around the axis of the roller 11 until the section of ribbon 28 between the opening 27 in the container 24 and the rollers 11 and 30 comes into contact with the surface of the printing cylinder 46 by means of the thrust action exerted by the finger members 14 on the blocks 13.

[11] Brushing the printing cylinder 46 at the normal high speed against the paper ribbon 38 allows the ribbon to remove the ink rapidly from the cylinder and, in this way, rapidly and effectively clean the cylinder. The paper ribbon is continuously renewed so that a clean section always comes into contact with the cylinder. This limits the soaking with solvent so that the surface of the cylinder is left almost dry and completely clean. All the while, the rollers 11 and 40 ensure perfect consistency in the feed rate of the ribbon. In addition, the elasticity of the container 25 makes it possible to maintain appropriate pressure on the ribbon against the cylinder upon emergence from the cartridge (which functions as a pressure-applying member). This ensures optimum performance of the cleaning action and especially prevents evaporation of the solvent between the opening in the cartridge and the surface of the cylinder. When the cleaning has been completed and there has been a small advance of the ribbon 28, the de-activation of the friction member 47 and the electromagnet 16 causes the device to return to the standby position shown in FIG 2.

[12] As the cleaning operation proceeds, the ribbon 28 is unwound from the roller 29 and wound onto the spindle 30. The spindle 30 rotates at a constant circumferential speed due to the presence of the friction member 37. By compensating for the variations in the diameter of the roll 39 and keeping the ribbon being fed by the rollers 11 and 40 under constant tension, the friction member 37 allows the ribbon to be wound up completely. When the ribbon has been fully unwound from the roll 39 and wound onto the spindle 30, the cartridge needs to be replaced. This is done by disengaging the levers 5 from the pins 2 and rotating the panels 4 clockwise around the axis of the pins 3 until they reach the position shown in FIG 9. When the panels 4 have reached this position, the engagement of the rod 10 with the two fixed stops 60 stops the panels 4. The engagement of the ends of the roller 40 with the fixed stops 60 causes the brackets 41 to move against the action of the springs 44 in order to increase the spacing between rollers 11 and 40.

[13] At this point, the levers 19 disengage from the pins 22 in the container 24 to allow the empty container to be removed. The spindle 30 can be removed from the supports 31 and 32 at the same time by pressing the springs 34 and 36. A new cartridge with the spindle 30 in the standby position shown in FIG 8 is then hooked onto the panels 12 by reinserting the pins 22 into the cavities 17 and 18 and re-engaging the levers 19. The spindle 30 is disconnected from the container 24, passed between the two spaced rollers 11 and 40, and hooked on the supports 31. Finally, the panels 4 are rotated in the opposite direction until the entire device has returned to the position shown FIG 2 and held there by the re-engagement of the levers 5. The device is then ready for a new series of cleaning operations with a new ribbon, and thus is able to perform its function without requiring excessive soaking with solvent. It is also able to leave the cylinder dry and clean.

[14] The following are embodiments of the present invention.



(1) A device for cleaning the printing cylinder of an offset copying machine, characterized in that said device comprises a container having an inner chamber communicating with the outside via a single narrow opening through which passes a section of a roll of ribbon-shaped detergent material soaked in a solvent contained inside said chamber, the outer end of said roll being wound onto a spindle movable between a standby position adjacent to the outlet of said opening and an operating position in which the spindle is coupled to a drive member, and means for effecting and maintaining contact of the section of detergent material between said spindle and said opening with the surface of the printing cylinder when the spindle is disposed in said operating position.

(2) A device according to embodiment (1), characterized in that said container consists of a tubular casing, having a protruding lip on either side of said opening and two end caps provided with engagement means for engaging the spindle.

(3) A device according to embodiment (2), characterized in that said end caps are furnished with means for disengageably connecting them to support means movable between a standby position and an operating position in which, when said spindle is in the operating position, said section of cleaning material arranged between said spindle and said opening contacting the surface of the printing cylinder.

(4) A device according to embodiment (3), characterized in that said tubular casing is made from elastic material and that said container is connected to said support means in such a manner that, when said support means are in the operating position, one of the protruding lips of the container is thrust into pressure-contact against the surface of the cylinder, the pressing against the section of ribbon occurring immediately after emergence from the container.

(5) A device according to embodiments (3) and (4), characterized in that it comprises a pair of rollers between which, with the spindle in the operating position, there is caused to pass the section of cleaning material leaving the engagement with the printing cylinder, the first roller being supported by a pair of brackets movable perpendicularly to the common tangential plane of the two rollers against the action of elastic retaining means, and the second roller being supported by a frame which also supports said pair of brackets and said support means, and is movable between an operating position and a non-operating position in which fixed stop means engage said first roller so as to disengage it from said second roller by overcoming the action of said elastic means.

(6) A device according to embodiment (5), characterized in that said support means consist of a pair of panels rotatably supported by said second roller.

(7) A device according to embodiment (5) and (6), characterized in that at least one of said rollers is driven by a motor.

(8) A device according to embodiment (7), characterized in that said spindle is coupled to said drive means.

#### 4. [Brief Explanation of the Drawings]

FIG 1 is a front, partial cross-section view of a device according to the invention. FIG 2 is a cross-section view from line II-II in FIG 1. FIG 3 is a cross-section view from line III-III in FIG 1. FIG 4 is a cross-section view from line IV-IV in FIG 1. FIG 5 is a cross-section view from line V-V in FIG 1. FIG 6 is a cross-sectional view from line VI-VI in FIG 2. FIG 7 is a plan view of a removable and replaceable cartridge consisting of an assembly comprising a container, a spindle (in the standby position), and a roll of paper soaked in solvent. FIG 8 is a cross-sectional view from line VIII-VIII in FIG 7. FIG 9 is

a cross-sectional view from line IX-IX in FIG 1, showing the replacement of the cartridge.

- 1 ... fixed wall
- 4 ... side panel
- 5 ... lever
- 11 ... idle roller
- 12 ... movable side panel
- 22 ... hooking pin
- 23 ... cartridge
- 24 ... container
- 25 ... tubular casing
- 26 ... end cap
- 27 ... opening
- 28 ... paper ribbon
- 29 ... roll
- 30 ... spindle
- 40 ... roller
- 41 ... brackets
- 46 ... printing cylinder

Patent Applicant    Antonio CORONA

Agent                      Heikichi ODAJIMA, Patent Attorney [seal affixed]

FIG 1

FIG 2

FIG 3

FIG 4

FIG 5

FIG 6

FIG 7

FIG 8

FIG 9

5. Attached Documents

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| (1) Specification   | 1 copy                 |
| (2) Drawings  | 1 copy                 |
| (3) Power of Attorney and Translation                           | 1 copy each            |
| <del>Clean Copy and Translation</del>                           | <del>1 copy each</del> |
| <del>Nationality, Corporate Certification and Translation</del> | <del>1 copy each</del> |
| (4) Certification of Priority Rights Claim and Translation      | 1 copy each            |

Documents (2) and (4) are added supplementally.

6. ~~Other Inventors, Applicants, and Agents~~

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Amendment of Proceedings

October 17, 1972

To Yukio MIYAKE, Commissioner of the Japanese Patent Office

1. Application  
Patent Application No. 47-71719
2. Title of the Invention [Received: Japanese Patent Office, 17 October 1972]  
Cleaning Device For Printing Cylinders
3. Party Filing the Amendment  
Relation to Case Patent Applicant  
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Name  
Address
5. Date of Amendment Directive [crossed out] [seal affixed]
6. Section to be Amended Drawings
7. Content of the Amendment See below.

FIG 1

FIG 2

FIG 3

FIG 4

FIG 5

FIG 6

FIG 7

FIG 8

FIG 9



不発射の目標はオフセット式弾薬の即座月動  
を抑制するための効果を提供することである。こ  
の装置は製造コストを（射撃の危険）減らし、操  
縦作戦の導入の初期及び後進を減らす。銃撃後

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この目的を以て、本発明に係る装置は、半  
の鋭い開口部によつて外側より押しこめられ内部の肉  
えりれ穴を形成する。該装置内にある状態で脱着さ  
れたポリウレタン成形体材料の一部が該開口を滑して  
突出し、ポールの外面に接触し、その結果として該形  
成体の一部が開口の外側に突出して停止位置と該成形体  
材の通過される作動位置との間を移動することになり、  
該物が作動位置にある時該輪と該開口の間に存在す  
るポリウレタン成形体材料の一部を該印刷用の溝の表面に押し  
こめ且つ該輪を移動するため孔を掘り出した状態を  
与へる。

吾輩の内定は、石巻から黒川でいゝと決まらなかつた。

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れより反復回転できる。電磁石16は本機と同一  
山脈入孔より4ミリア田脈系26835A/71  
(1971年7月13日田脈)に説明図示された  
ものである。各々12には矢印2個の(投み17  
と38)が描かれ、その中に矢印入可能ポートリフ  
ジ23の2個の引の矢印23が挿入される  
(そして20に嵌め込まれたローラ38よりも後

12に固定され保持ベネ21が圧迫する)。ポ  
トリフジ23は各番24を含む。各番24はちや  
んば体を持つ各番24の影を写している(第2図  
の5図)が、各番25と3個の端ふた2627  
が嵌められている。端ふた26からはピン22が露  
けられて突出している(第7図)。各番24の内側  
が円筒状の部として描かれ、各番24は矢印23  
27を通してアワサキと連動している。矢印23

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の上同様のものが取つてローラ11と矢印ローラ  
48の間に挿入し、各番ローラ48の端は  
各12の小孔01を嵌めており、1つのブラケット  
41より回転可能に支持されている(第2図、  
第3図)。各ブラケット41は3個の小孔42  
(ローラ11と係合)と43(ローラ48と係合)  
に案内されベネ24の作用に反してローラ11と  
48の間の摩擦部の力向へ動くことができ、ベ  
ネ24はブラケット41を第2図の位置に保持し  
ローラ11と48の間の摩擦部はその位置に對比す  
る。

図示された装置は、或は、或は、或は、或は、  
れる。装置図(第1、4、5図)は、山脈系  
48の軸上に固定され、かつ山脈(山脈系は角  
の字状で描かれ)と共に回転可能に各番45と、各

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特開昭44-225023

27を通してめられた20のピンが描かれ、  
各番28は各番34の内側に描かれ、各番ローラ  
から描かれて停止位置(第7、8図)と作動位置  
(第2図)の間を移動する各番34(各番34の2  
個の端ふたに止められている)の上の各番を知らし  
める。各番34は作動位置では2番の端ふた34

と各番28に支持され、各番1万のものが固定プロッ  
23の中で各番のベネ34に対して、各番方向に動  
(くことができ、各番は固定プロッ23の中でベ  
ネ34の作用に動して各番方向に動くことができ、  
して各番の各番部材37と各番38を介して各  
番の各番部材より各番の各番の各番に固定す  
る。各番38は各番24の作動位置に各  
番とローラ28から各番のローラ34を各番する  
各番の各番部材より各番28と各番23の各番

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電磁石16と内側の各番部材の各番部材の各番  
ノードの各番部材48-38及び38と各番  
各番57はローラ11と各番部材、各番部材38は  
第2図の位置にある各番の各番部材38と各番部材。

図示された装置の各番は次の通りである。

第2図の作動位置にある各番38は、もし  
各番部材41と各番部材10が同時に各番部  
れらると、各番38とローラ11は回転部を各番、  
各番プロッ23の各番部材34による各番部材作  
用により、各番24の各番部材37とローラ11、  
38と各番部材各番部材38の各番部材の各番部材  
各番部材の各番部材各番部材各番部材各番部材  
各番部材の各番部材各番部材各番部材各番部材

各番部材の各番部材各番部材各番部材各番部材  
と各番部材の各番部材各番部材各番部材各番部材

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かれ、こうして内筒の通過で効果的な補給が行われる。振りポンは常に内筒に流れ込む油を吸引しようとするために設計されており、そのための調整された距離に達することができ、その結果内筒の表面付近と人と密いたままで互に完全に密に閉鎖されている。こうした距離においてローラ11と40は振りポンの完全に一定の回転速度を確保し、更に巻線25の弾性には内筒に対する振りポンの通過を圧力を維持することを可能とする。また振りポンをカートリッジ（これは送油部材として作用する）から取り出すべく内筒に押付けることが可能となる。こうした事により摩擦作用が激進に実行され、特にカートリッジの出口と内筒表面の間で摩擦の発生はなくなる。摩擦が終了すると、実際には振りポン25の移動は停止されたが、標準的な

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との結合によつて動きを停止させ、ローラ40の端と固定カートリッジとの結合はローラ11と40の間隔を合わせるためのベネ44の作用に依りてブラケット41を動かす。

その中でレバー10と巻線24のピン22との間の結合は解かれ、巻線24を移動することができ同時に巻線30はベネ34と35に圧迫され支持スリット31と32から解放される。振りポンの停止位置にある巻線30を所望新しいカートリッジは、ピン22がくはみ17と18に押し込まれ且つレバー10に押し込まれ、巻線24の上に掛けられる。巻線30は巻線24から分離され、2巻の間隔を維持するローラ11と40の間隔を定めて又巻線31に押し込まれ、巻線レバー10の押込みによつて維持され、この巻線24の位置に定めて戻る。

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特開第1-235826

47と巻線210が形成され、2巻の停止位置に位置はもどる。

その動作が行われている間、振りポンはローラ20から動き出され巻線30に巻き取られて、巻線30は巻線37によつて一定速度で回転している。巻線37はローラ39の点の位置を維持し、ローラ11と40で送られる振りポンを常に一定速度で下へ維持することにより振りポンの動きを常に一定が可能とする。振りポンがローラ39から全部分出され巻線30に巻き取られ、カートリッジを取り換える必要がある。カートリッジの交換はレバー10とピン22の間の結合を解除し、巻線30の端の端より巻線30の位置に達するまで時計方向に回すのみと、時計方向に回すのみ。この位置の位置は、巻線10と2巻の位置に定めて、

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て巻線は逆方向に回す。これはこうして新しい振りポンによる新しい一定の摩擦動作が実行され、そしてその結果巻線は巻線の通過の位置を維持とすることなく摩擦を行い、そして内筒を常に一定の位置に保持して、かくような摩擦の摩擦となる。

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(1) オフセット式複写機の印刷用紙を捨除する装置に於て：

● 奥座は傾山に成り、傾度でもつて、越後新報

お、炭酸塩の山とにたせう炭酸であつて、一対のローラをさう、作動位置にたしる處によつて、炭酸山間に係合している炭酸塩材料の一部を或一対のローラの間を通し、炭酸一のローラは炭酸保持手段の作用に反して該二つのローラに接する平面に垂直に動さう一対のノックアウトによつて支持され、該二つのローラはフレームによつて支持され該フレームはまた該一対のノックアウトと該支持手段を支持し、炭フレームは作動位置とは作動位置の間を動くことができ、非作動位置では炭酸ストッパ手段が炭酸ローラに係合し、その結果、炭酸保持手段の作用をうもゑかすことによつて、該炭二のローラから炭酸一のローラを解放することを特徴とする炭酸。

③ 其施設便宜に於ては彼であるとして、設備がたゞ  
は停止施設と製作改良の點を能く考へずして天  
待するものは、いかに敷設困難であらうとする事勢  
が起る。政府が作駐設備であると認めて、設置入居  
地口限の用で可まれた後非住居用の區分を設備  
用地口の費用に取償することゝ尋常とする。設備

161 突進座標面に近う位置であつて、磁管状ター  
ペは磁性材料によつて作られ、磁石群位置付  
手板にひつかけられ、その磁石群位置が作動位  
置にあると、磁石群に附いた導線群の上と下の磁  
石は鉄磁路の表面を對して磁化して発散してか  
り、誘導電流を生ずる。この電流の磁場を磁石

(7) 保護機械と油に依りて運行において、ローラの少くとも一方はローラで駆動されることを特徴とする装置。

#### 4. (四箇の断單を叙明)

第1巻は本巻中に収められた正山館で、一般所  
 通である。第2巻は第1巻の第1、第2から  
 みた新館である。第3巻は第1巻の第3、第4  
 からみた新館である。第4巻は第1巻の第5、第6

からみた断面図である。第5図は第1図の線Y-Yからみた断面図である。第6図は第2図の線W-Wからみた断面図である。第7図は容器と軸（休止位置にある）と導引に使された紙のロールよりなる組立体を含む取りはずし可能な取り付け可能なカートリッジの平面図である。第8図は第7図の線W-Wからみた断面図である。第9図は第1図の線X-Xからみた断面図で、前記カートリッジの取りかえの局面を示す。

- 1 . . . . . 固定軸
- 4 . . . . . 鋼板
- 6 . . . . . レール
- 11 . . . . . 遊びロープ
- 12 . . . . . 可動鋼板
- 22 . . . . . 引の掛けピン

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- 23 . . . . . カートリッジ
- 24 . . . . . 鋼板
- 25 . . . . . 管状ケース
- 26 . . . . . 導引軸
- 27 . . . . . 開口
- 28 . . . . . ね、リボン
- 29 . . . . . ロール
- 30 . . . . . 軸
- 40 . . . . . ープ
- 41 . . . . . プラケット
- 46 . . . . . 印刷円筒

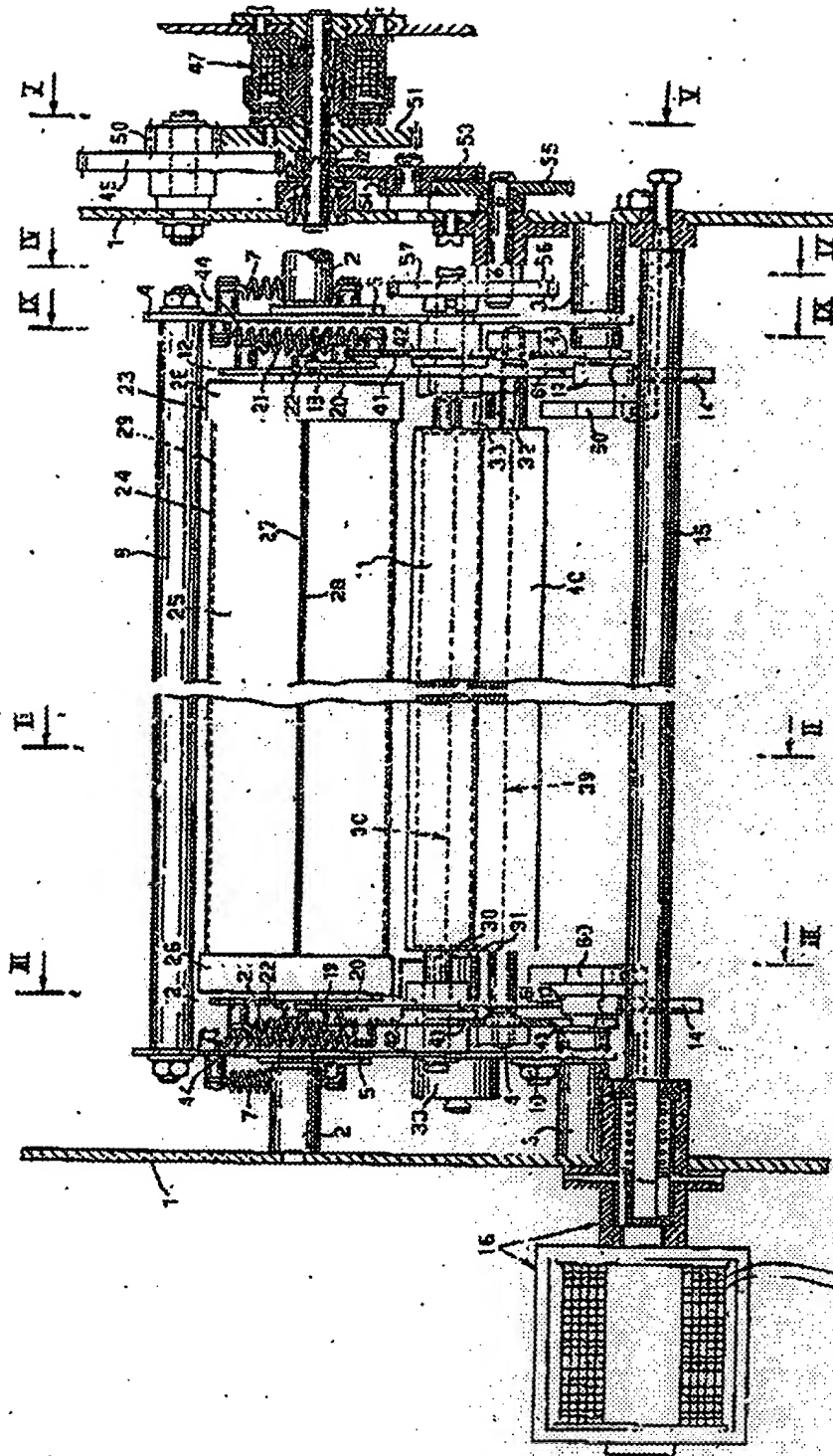
特許出願人 フントニオ・マサチ

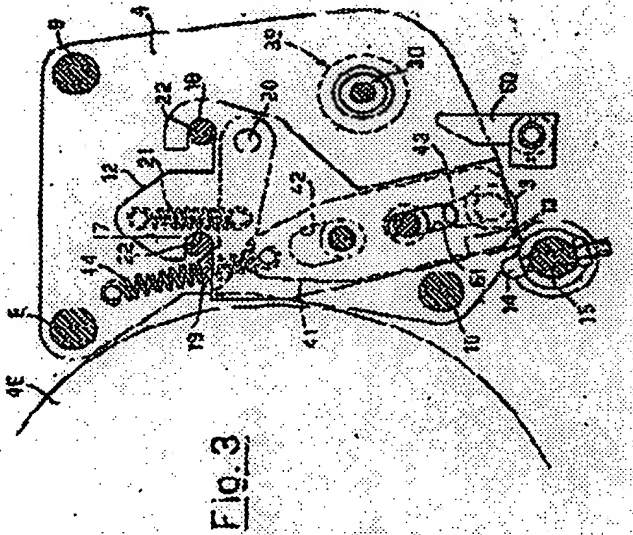
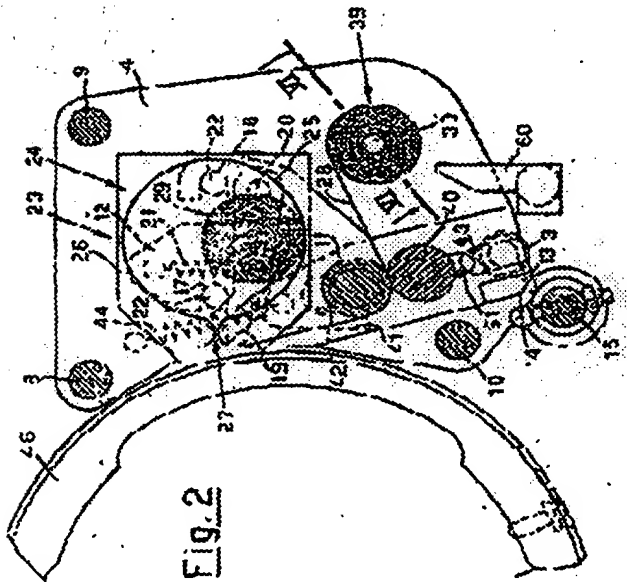
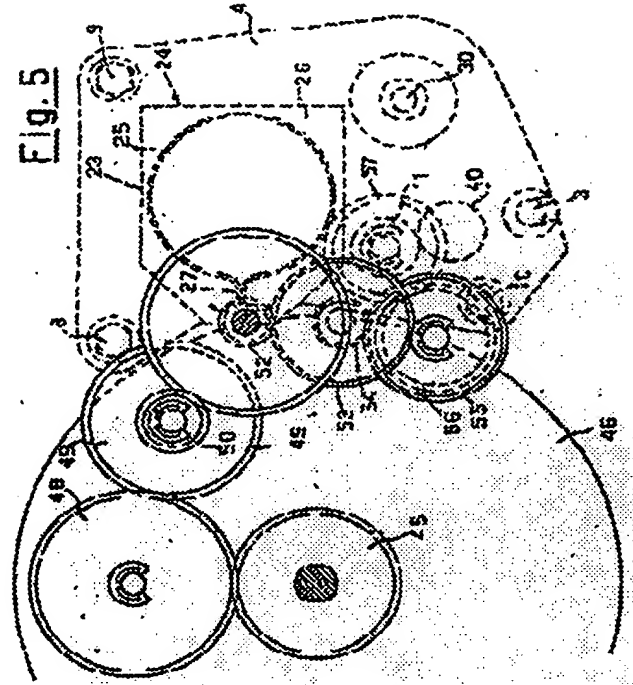
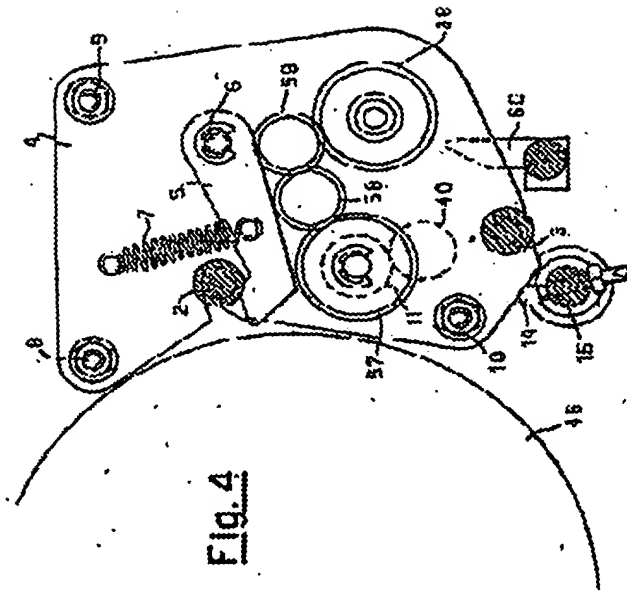
代理人 弁護士 小川 昌 子

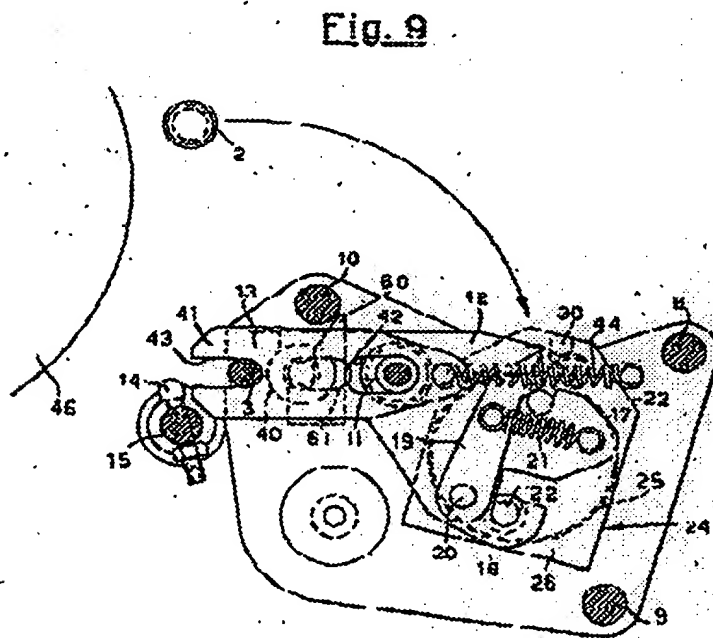
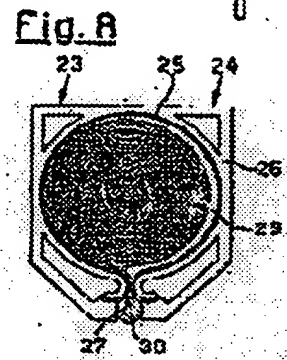
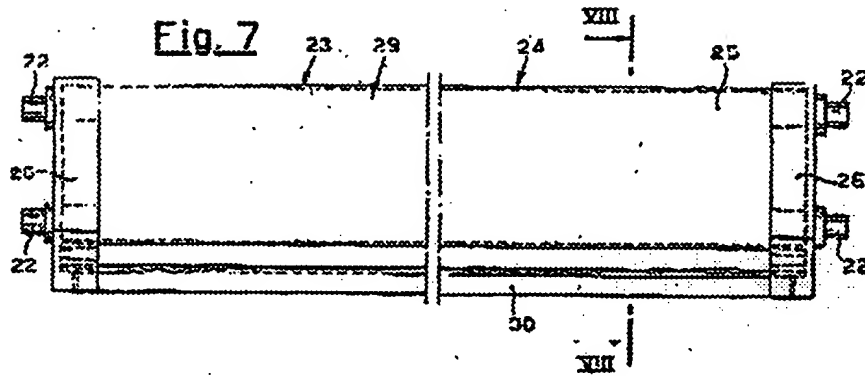
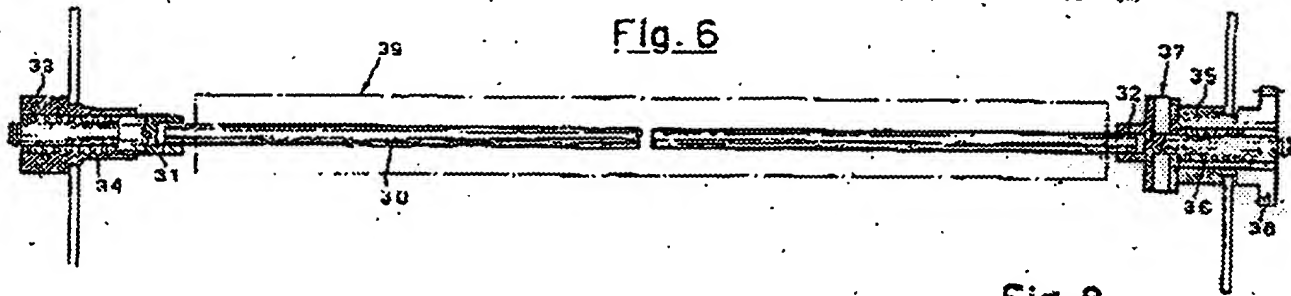


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Fig. 1







手続箱正巻

昭和47年10月17日

特許庁 50 3 5 5 5 5 5

5. 添付書類の目録

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| (1) 明 細 書              | 1 通              |
| (2) 図 面                | 1 通              |
| (3) 委任状及びその訳文          | 各 1 通            |
| <del>特許出願人及びその訳文</del> | <del>各 1 通</del> |
| <del>代理人及びその訳文</del>   | <del>各 1 通</del> |
| (4) 優先権証明書及びその訳文       | 各 1 通            |
- 但し上記3及び4の書類は用紙に規定する。

6. 前記以外の発明者、特許出願人または代理人

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特許第47-71711号

2. 発明の名称

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3. 補正をする者

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氏 名 山本 誠二  
氏 名 山本 誠二

5. 補正の目的

6. 補正の対象

7. 補正の内容

FIG. 1

